



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
**Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security**



Activity report: Monitoring Outcome of Climate-Smart Agriculture in Kaffrine Climate- Smart Village, Senegal

January 20, 2020

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Monitoring outcome of Climate-Smart Agriculture options in Kaffrine Climate- Smart Village, Senegal

EU-IFAD Project “Building livelihoods and
resilience to climate change in East & West Africa:
Agricultural Research for Development (AR4D) for large-
scale implementation of Climate-Smart Agriculture”

Activity Report

CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change,
Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)

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Abstract

A Climate-Smart Village (CSV) monitoring survey was carried out in Senegal from 14 to 24 November, 2019 by CCAFS WA and CCAFS/CIAT team. Prior to the survey, a one-week training workshop was organized in Kaffrine, from 8 to 13 November 2019 to build the capacities of the local implementation team. The main objective of the CSV monitoring was to assess farmers' adoption/implementation of Climate-Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices and technologies over the last 12 months and the perceived effects of their implementation on: food security and diversity, crops productivity and income, adaptive capacity and gender aspects (labour, participation in decision making, access/control over generated resources). Seven promising CSA options were considered. Those options included: tree planting, farmer managed natural regeneration, drought tolerant improved varieties of millet, maize or groundnut , reduced tillage, manure use combined with microdose of inorganic fertilizer of NPK and urea, microdose of inorganic fertilizer of NPK and urea and organic fertilizer only (manure, compost). The CSV monitoring targeted two adult persons of opposite sex involved in on-farm activities from a sample of 191 household located in ten villages within the Kaffrine CSV site. The surveyed villages included: Fass Sy (01), Mbane (02), Touba Taba (03), Toune Mosquée (04), Medina Ndiognick (05), Ngouye (06), Ndamboul Mboul (07), Touba Keur Cheikh (08), Djida (09), Daga-Birame (10). Households from Daga-Birame are direct beneficiaries of the CCAFS led CSV activities while the ones located in the other villages are considered non-beneficiaries or “additional”. The monitoring survey covered 378 individual farmers: 191 males and 187 females.

Keywords

Climate-smart agriculture; monitoring; adaptation; food security; gender; Senegal.

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Table of Contents

ABSTRACT	4
Keywords.....	4
ABOUT THE AUTHORS.....	6
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	7
ACRONYMS	9
INTRODUCTION	10
KAFFRINE CLIMATE-SMART VILLAGE.....	11
CSA Monitoring scope	12
METHODOLOGY	13
Preliminary steps.....	13
Surveyed villages	13
Targeted CSA practices.....	13
Households	14
Field team selection	14
Training workshop.....	15
Implementation phase.....	15
Results	15
CONCLUSION	17
APPENDIX	18
Appendix 1. Glossary CSA Practices targeted by the 2019 Monitoring in Kaffrine, Senegal.	18
Appendix 2: Enumerators field records 2019 CSA Monitoring– Kaffrine, Senegal.....	22
✓	25
REFERENCES	27

Acronyms

CSA	Climate-smart agriculture
CSV	Climate-Smart Village
ISRA	Institut Sénégalais de Recherche Agricole
CCAFS Security	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food
CSV R4D	Climate-smart village - research for development

Introduction

Senegalese's agriculture is faced with several constraints that underpin its development. Those factors include poor soil and weather conditions, a lack of infrastructure and access to quality seeds and fertilizer leaving the sector underdeveloped and unable to meet the food requirements of the growing population.

Most of Senegal lies within the drought-prone Sahel region, with irregular rainfall and generally poor soils. With only about 5% of the land irrigated, Senegal continues to rely on rain-fed agriculture which is vulnerable to climatic variability and change.

In Senegal, the overall impacts of climate change on agriculture are expected to be negative, threatening national food security (Jalloh et al., 2013). Senegal's government has advocated for the adoption of Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) as way to improve the adaptive capacity of the agricultural sector to climate change and variability and build more resilient livelihoods for sustainable development (Diouf et al. 2019).

In Senegal, the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) has been working with a range of partners (ICRISAT, ISRA, State technical agencies and services, NGOs, local authorities...) and rural communities, to implement the Climate-smart village - research for development (CSV R4D) approach in Daga-Birame village. This approach consists of testing and validating in integrated manner, several agricultural interventions to sustainably improve agricultural productivity and households' income, to improve the resilience of farmers and their ecosystems and reduce greenhouse gas emissions or sequestering carbon when possible (Aggarwal et al., 2013).

Kaffrine Climate-Smart Village

Kaffrine CSV site is located in the transition zone from the Sahelian towards the Sudan Savannah zone. The climate is Sudano-Sahelian with a rainy season of short duration ranging from June to July to October and a long dry season from 8 to 9 months. Precipitation in this area varies between 600 mm and 700 mm per year. When it comes to hydrography, the region is crossed by the tributary of the Saloum river, to which are added temporary ponds and small valleys fed by rainwater. The vegetation is a grassy savannah where only a few trees are encountered and shrubs, mainly in the North of the region of Kaffrine, in the zones very shallow (encrusted) or very arid soils. The monthly average temperatures minimum and maximum are respectively 18.2 °C (January) and 40.7 °C (April). The average annual temperature is 29.6 °C.

Agriculture is the major economic activity in Kaffrine region. Income sources are predominantly agriculture, livestock sales, small businesses (small shops), remittances and farm labour. The area is characterized by extensive small-scale mixed crop-livestock farming systems with some small *Jatropha* and fruit areas. Cropping systems are based on pearl millet, peanut and cowpea, all generally not intensified and cropped without agricultural input. In the south, peanut is intensified using inputs, and maize, sorghum, lowland rice and sesame are also cropped. The main challenges limiting production include: land degradation and low soil fertility, high poverty levels with low access to capital, high population pressure on natural resources and no attractive markets and climate related risks such as erosion, high rainfall variability, strong winds, drought and floods.

To improve productivity, while restoring biomass for environmental benefits and carbon sequestration in ground and surface, demonstration tests combining different Climate-smart options have been put in place on community plots to serve as field-school to farmers, as well as research laboratory allowing to understand the functioning of such an integrated agro-ecosystem.

The Kaffrine CSV site is a block of 30 km x30 km covering 126 villages. The CSV activities started in 2012 in two Toune Mosquée and Daga-Birame. Since 2015 most of the activities are been focused in Daga Dirame. The main activities conducted in Daga Birame include:

(i) Participatory testing of CSA technologies and practices ((i)improved drought-tolerant crops varieties of maize and millet, (ii) combined soil tillage, micro-dosing and farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR) for integrated soil fertility management (ISFM), (iii) Fruit tree planting (iv) Gardening for nutritional security and income generation, etc.

- Climate information use,

- Processing of non-timber forest products (NTFP),
- Poultry, and
- Tree and forest protection.

CSA Monitoring scope

As part of its Learning Platform 2 “Participatory evaluation of Climate-Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices and technologies in Climate-Smart Villages (CSVs)”, CCAFS Flagship 2 has developed the CSA Monitoring Plan. This monitoring plan supports a global, systemic and standardized effort to build context-specific evidence on CSA adoption trends and drivers across diverse CSV sites and on CSA related outcomes at household and farm levels. Overall, it aims to better understand to which extent farmers’ implementation of CSA options might lead to positive socio-economic and biophysical changes.

The CSA monitoring framework consists of a set of robust indicators which allow tracking expected outcomes in the Productivity/Food Security and Adaptation pillars.

The CSA Monitoring survey intended to provide feedback on the CSA effectiveness and generation of outcomes at different scales.

The key research questions addressed include:

- Who in the Kaffrine CSV is adopting which CSA technologies and practices and which are their motivations or constraining factors? and
- Which are the gender-disaggregated perceived effects of CSA options on farmers’ livelihood (agricultural production, income, food security, food diversity and adaptive capacity) and on key gender dimensions (participation in decision-making, participation in CSA implementation and dis-adoption, control and access over resources and labor)?
- Which are the CSA performance, synergies and trade-offs found at farm level?

The 2019 CSA monitoring survey implemented in Kaffrine aimed at assessing farmers’ adoption/implementation of selected CSA practices and technologies over the last 12 months and the perceived effects of their implementation on: food security and diversity, crops productivity and income, adaptive capacity and gender aspects (labour, participation in decision making, access/control over generated resources) as well as to determine the CSA performance at farm level of selected adopting households.

Methodology

Preliminary steps

Preliminary activities prior to the monitoring training consisted in translating the questionnaire into French and collecting secondary information to adjust the survey questionnaire to Kaffrine site-specific condition. The information collected included: sociocultural information (e.g ethnic groups), specific “hunger” months, main crops/livestock, local currency, main measurement units, specific villages to be surveyed, list of households, CSA practices, etc.

Surveyed villages

Ten (10) villages were prioritized to be covered by the CSA monitoring:

1. Fass Sy,
2. Mbane,
3. Touba Taba,
4. Toune Mosquée,
5. Medina Ndiognick,
6. Ngouye,
7. Ndamboul Mboul,
8. Touba Keur Cheikh,
9. Djida,
10. Daga-Birame.

Targeted CSA practices

Seven promising CSA options tested in Kaffrine were prioritized for the 2019 monitoring exercise:

1. Tree planting (baobab, jujube, tamarindus, guava),
2. Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR),
3. Drought tolerant Improved Varieties of millet, maize or groundnut,
4. Reduced Tillage,
5. Manure + microdose of Inorganic Fertilizer of NPK and urea,
6. Microdose of inorganic Fertilizer of NPK and urea
7. Organic fertilizer (Manure, compost).

See Appendix 1 for a detailed Glossary with the description of each practice.

Households

A total of 200 households were initially targeted: 120 were pre-identified from the CCAFS household baseline survey (HBS) and 60 were direct beneficiary households (BEN) involved in the implementation of CSA activities in the Daga-Birame village.

Field team selection

The field team for the CSA monitoring training and survey implementation was comprised of scientists from CCAFS/ICRISAT, ICRAF, ISRA and CCAFS/CIAT. The selection of the enumerators was done by ISRA, the Senegalese institute for agricultural research. The enumerators were selected based on their previous work experience and their educational background that enable them to fully understand the concept of CSA. The table below shows the details of the people that were involved in the training and data collection.

Table 1: List of the CSA training and implementation participants

No	Name	Institution	Position/role	Phone contact
1	Ka Alassane	EGABI	Technician/Enumerator	773566625
2	Fall Mamadou	TERRA Consulting	Geographer Environmental / Supervisor	775631931
3	Thiongane Pathé	Bame/ISRA	Cartographer / Enumerator	775377207
4	Sall Ibrahima	Bame/ISRA	Geographer / Enumerator	774472755
5	Samb Daro	Bame/ISRA	Agripreneur / Enumerator	776520750
6	Thiam Ousmane	Bame/ISRA	Cartographer / Enumerator	776841134
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11	Nadine Andrieu	CIRAD/CIAT	Scientist - Expert on farm modelling and CSA	nadine.andrieu@cirad.fr

Training workshop

Prior to the CSA monitoring survey, a one-week training workshop was organized in Kaffrine, from 8 to 13 November 2019 by two CCAFS/CIAT scientists (Dr Osana Bonilla-Findji, CCAFS Flagship 2, Science Officer (CSA Monitoring Framework designer) and Dr Nadine Andrieu, CIAT/CIRAD Scientist (expert on farm modelling and CSA) supported by the CCAFS West Africa CSV coordinator (Dr Mathieu Ouedraogo). Nine participants from CCAFS WA team (CSV coordination), ICRAF and BAME/ISRA were trained to be able to act as monitoring enumerators and/or supervisor ([training report](https://hdl.handle.net/10568/106461)) <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/106461>).

The training included two phases: a theoretical phase (indoors) and a practical phase (field test). The theoretical training concerned the first four days (8 to 11 Nov). The indoor training reviewed the context and background of CSV work, the CSA monitoring plan, the prioritized technologies, the geo-farmer application and the CSA calculator modules. The field testing of the survey and data collection App took place from 12 to 13 November in the villages of Moukhoumé (not part of sample of villages), Ngouye and Daga-Birame.

Implementation phase

After the training, the local team of six (6) enumerators guided by the supervisor carried out the field data collection from 14 to 24 November, 2019. The survey was carried out in ten (10) villages including nine (09) HBS villages and one (01) BEN village. The supervisor organized enumerators into three groups of two for the data collection. The most experienced group of enumerators has been assigned to Daga-Birame exclusively with the beneficiaries. The other enumerators surveyed the 9 other villages.

The main difficulties encountered during the survey consisted in (i) tablet bug and the (ii) identification/location of the target households.

One tablet required the use of the internet connection to switch from Module 1 to other Modules. The problem of identification of households in the sample is due to the departure and/or death of some household heads since the implementation of the HBS and also to the fact that in a village, some people have the same first and last names.

The supervisor provided guidance to replace the missing households (see Tracking sheet annexed). Only one respondent was available in two households (KAF-05-003 and KAF-06-006).

Results

A total of 191 household have been surveyed.

- Alassane KA: 25 households

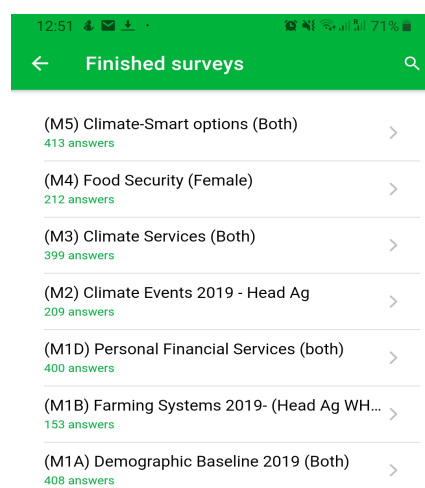
- Daro SAMB: 26 households
- Ibrahima SALL: 35 households
- Aissata WADE: 35 households
- Pathé THIONGANE: 35 households
- Ousmane THIAM: 35 households

All the enumerators synchronized daily their tablets to send the collected data to the central database. The discrepancies revealed are due to duplicates inadvertently made during the first days of implementation.

On average, the administration of a questionnaire took approximately 35 minutes.

However, it should be noted that the survey time lasts much longer with beneficiary households (1 hour and half).

Total answers gathered per survey module are presented in the figure below:



Enumerators field records sheet is included as Appendix 2: Enumerators field records 2019 CSA Monitoring – Kaffrine, Senegal).

Photos

Pictures from Kaffrine CSA monitoring training and data collection are available here: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/cgiarcclimate/albums/72157712709057222>

Conclusion

The overall monitoring implementation activity took 17 days (6 days for training and 11 days for data collection). Data was collected from 191 households in ten villages. On average, the enumerators took 35 minutes to complete each survey for non-beneficiary households. Enumerators used a Field recording Sheet to register any additional comment. (See Appendix 2).

Appendix

Appendix 1. Glossary CSA Practices targeted by the 2019 Monitoring in Kaffrine, Senegal



GLOSSAIRE -SUIVI AIC 2019

(Kaffrine - Sénégal)

Villages

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Fass Sy | 6. Ngouye |
| 2. Mbane | 7. Ndamboul Mboul |
| 3. Touba Taba | 8. Touba Keur Cheikh |
| 4. Toune Mosquée | 9. Djida |
| 5. Medina Ndiognick | 10. Daga-Birame |

Pratiques AIC

1. Plantation d'arbres à but productif
2. Régénération naturelle Assistée (RNA)
3. Variétés améliorées tolérantes à la sécheresse
4. Labour minimum
5. Microdose d'engrais minéraux (NPK, Urée) + Matière organique (fumier, compost)
6. Microdose d'engrais minéraux (NPK, Urée)
7. Matière organique (fumier, compost)

Evènements climatiques

1. Baisse des pluies
2. Irrégularité des pluies
3. Poche de sécheresse
4. Inondation
5. Hautes températures
6. Vents



1. Plantation d'arbres productifs



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Photo: Mathieu Ouedraogo



Photo: Diaminatou Sanogo

Description (et piliers d'AIC couvert)

Il s'agit de la plantation de variétés améliorées d'espèces fruitières de jujubier (*Z. mauritiana*), Gola vs Var. Locale); de tamarinier *T. indica* Var.(Sucrée, Niger 309, TB 3) vs Var. Locale; et de baobab *A. digitata* Var. (Nonokène) vs Var. Locale de goyavier, manguié, etc.

Critère de différenciation avec la pratique traditionnelle ou conventionnelle

Traditionnellement le baobab, jujubier et le tamarinier n'était pas planté. Par ailleurs les espèces naturelles qui existaient étaient de cycle long et à faible rendement. Les Nouvelles variétés se distinguent des variétés traditionnelles par leur précocité et leur rendement, Elles rentrent en production à des tailles relativement petites comparée aux espèces traditionnelles.

2. Régénération naturelle Assistée (RNA)



Photo: Mathieu Ouedraogo



Photo: Mathieu Ouedraogo

Description (et piliers d'AIC couvert)

La RNA est une pratique de l'agroforesterie dont le but est de stimuler la régénération naturelle d'espèces ligneuses dans l'espace agricole (champ). Elle consiste à épargner et à entretenir dans la parcelle de culture, les arbres afin d'assurer une régénération naturelle spontanée. FMNR contribue aux trois piliers de l'AIC: la Productivité, adaptation et la mitigation.

Critère de différenciation avec la pratique traditionnelle ou conventionnelle

D'une manière générale, les producteurs n'épargnent pas suffisamment d'arbres dans les champs. Lorsqu'ils en épargnent, ils ne font pas d'entretien. La RNA permet d'améliorer le couvert végétal, la fertilité et la capacité de rétention en eau du sol contribuant ainsi aux trois piliers de l'AIC.



3. Variétés tolérantes à la sécheresse



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Photo: Diaminatou Sanogo

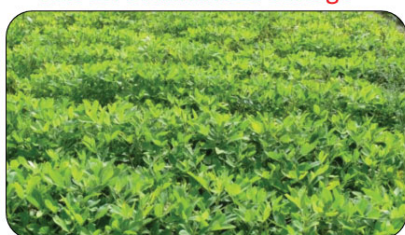


Photo: Dansira Demele

Description (et piliers d'AIC couvert)

Il s'agit de variétés améliorées de mil, maïs et d'arachide tolérantes à la sécheresse.

Ces variétés ont la capacité à maintenir leur production de biomasse dans des conditions arides ou de sécheresse. Elle couvre le pilier de l'adaptation et de la productivité,

Critère de différenciation avec la pratique traditionnelle ou conventionnelle

Les variétés traditionnelles de mil, maïs et d'arachide utilisées sont généralement de cycles longs et à faible rendement grain.

4. Labour minimum



Photo: Mariola Acosta



Photo: Mathieu Ouedraogo

Description (et piliers d'AIC couvert)

Le labour minimum est un système de conservation du sol qui permet de minimiser la manipulation du sol nécessaire à une production agricole réussie. C'est une méthode de travail du sol qui permet de ne pas retourner le sol.

Pilier couvert: mitigation et productivité

Critère de différenciation avec la pratique traditionnelle ou conventionnelle

Traditionnellement les producteurs procèdent au semis direct sans travail préalable du sol.



5. Microdose d'engrais minéraux (NPK, Urée) + Matière organique (fumier, compost)



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Photo: ICRISAT

Description (et piliers d'AIC couvert)

L'utilisation mixte de microdose d'engrais chimique azote-phosphore-potassium (NPK, urée) et de matière organique augmente les concentrations de carbone organique, d'azote, de phosphore et de potassium du sol, augmentant ainsi la productivité des cultures.

Critère de différenciation avec la pratique traditionnelle ou conventionnelle

De façon traditionnelle, les producteurs n'utilisent ni d'engrais chimiques, ni de fumure organique dans les champs. Lorsqu'ils utilisent les engrais chimiques, ils procèdent par épandage dans le champs.

6. Microdose d'engrais minéraux (NPK, Urée)



Photo: ICRISAT

Description (et piliers d'AIC couvert)

Le microdosage d'engrais implique l'application de petites quantités d'engrais sur ou à proximité des plants. Elle permet de résoudre les problèmes liés la mauvaise fertilité des sols.

L'application localisée de micro-dose favorise l'application de moins d'engrais minéraux.

Pilier de l'AIC couvert: productivité, mitigation et adaptation

Critère de différenciation avec la pratique traditionnelle ou conventionnelle

De façon traditionnelle, les producteurs n'utilisent pas les engrais chimiques. Lorsqu'ils en utilisent, ils procèdent par un épandage dans le champs. Cet épandage entraîne une faible efficacité d'utilisation des engrais.

Appendix 2: Enumerators field records 2019 CSA Monitoring-Kaffrine, Senegal

Village	Identifiant du ménage	Code de la personne enquêtée	Première personne	Seconde personne	Remarques															
			Prénom	Nom	Sexe	M1.A	M1.B	M1.D	M2	M3	M4	M5	code de la seconde personne	Sexe	M1.A	M1.D	M3	M4	M5	
Fass Sy	KAF-01-001	KAF-01-011-M	Dame	Camara	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-011-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Le code 01-001 a été renseigné par inadvertance par un autre enquêteur à Daga Biram
	KAF-01-002	KAF-01-002-M	Gora	Kane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-002-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-01-003	KAF-01-003-M	Moustapha	Sy	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-003-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Remplace Ndiaga Diop
	KAF-01-004	KAF-01-004-M	Ousmane	Camara	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-004-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-01-005	KAF-01-005-M	Modou Khaly	Sy	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-005-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Remplace Mbaye diouf
	KAF-01-006	KAF-01-006-M	Modou	Diop	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-006-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-01-007	KAF-01-007-M	Mor	Sy	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-007-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-01-008	KAF-01-008-M	Mbaye	Sy	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-008-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-01-009	KAF-01-009-F	Mbaye	Sarr	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-009-M	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Remplace Fatou Sarr
	KAF-01-010	KAF-01-010-M	Omar	Diop	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-010-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mbane	KAF-02-001	KAF-01-001-M	Matar	Séne	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-001-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-02-002	KAF-01-002-M	Mansour	Diop	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-002-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-02-003	KAF-01-003-M	Balla	Séne	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-003-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-02-004	KAF-01-004-M	Cheikh Tidiane	Diop	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-004-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-02-005	KAF-01-005-M	Moustapha	Dia	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-005-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-02-006	KAF-01-006-M	Ousmane	Diop	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-006-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Remplace Mbaye Diop
	KAF-02-007	KAF-01-007-M	Daouda	Dieng	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-007-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-02-008	KAF-01-008-M	Balla	Diop	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-008-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Remplace Moussa Diop (2)
	KAF-02-009	KAF-01-009-M	Mamadou	Dieng	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-009-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-02-010	KAF-01-010-M	Moussa	Diop (1)	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-01-010-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Touba Taba	KAF-03-001	KAF-03-001-M	El hadj Fallou	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-03-001-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-03-002	KAF-03-002-M	Keba	Cissé	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-03-002-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-03-003	KAF-03-003-M	Modou Yama	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-03-003-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-03-004	KAF-03-004-M	El hadji Rokhy	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-03-004-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-03-005	KAF-03-005-M	Saloum Rockhy	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-03-005-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-03-006	KAF-03-006-M	Serigne Niang	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-03-006-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Attribué au Code 18 par erreur de la part de l'enquêteur
	KAF-03-007	KAF-03-007-M	El Hadji	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-03-007-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Remplace Modou Diagne
	KAF-03-008	KAF-03-008-M	Hadji Mbara	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-03-008-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-03-009	KAF-03-009-M	Abdou Amine	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-03-009-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Attribué au Code 015 par erreur de la part de l'enquêteur
	KAF-03-010	KAF-03-010-M	El hadji Yama	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-03-010-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-03-011	KAF-03-011-M	Modou	Cissé	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-03-011-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-03-012	KAF-03-012-M	Malick Lobé	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-03-012-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	KAF-03-013	KAF-03-013-F	Bome Awa	Wilane	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-03-013-M	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-03-014	KAF-03-014-M	Abdou Diama	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-03-014-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-03-015	KAF-03-015-M	Bara Amine	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-03-015-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Attribué au Code 009 par erreur de la part de l'enquêteur
	KAF-03-016	KAF-03-016-M	Abdou Fatou	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-03-016-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-03-017	KAF-03-017-M	Fallou Awa	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-03-017-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-03-018	KAF-03-018-M	Niang Khadi	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-03-018-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Attribué au Code 006 par erreur de la part de l'enquêteur
	KAF-03-019	KAF-03-019-M	Mor	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-03-019-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Remplace Malick Wilane
	KAF-03-020	KAF-03-020-M	Malick Khady	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-03-020-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Toune Mosquée	KAF-04-001	KAF-04-001-M	Kabou	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-001-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-002	KAF-04-002-M	Ass	Niang	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-002-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-003	KAF-04-003-M	Ibrahima	Ka	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-003-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-004	KAF-04-004-M	Malick	Wilane (1968)	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-004-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-005	KAF-04-005-M	Baba	Niang	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-005-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-006	KAF-04-006-M	Sidy Yama	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-006-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-007	KAF-04-007-M	Mbaye Coumba	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-007-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-008	KAF-04-008-M	Aliou Ari	Sow	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-008-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-009	KAF-04-009-M	Mor	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-009-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-010	KAF-04-010-M	Aladji Malick	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-010-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-011	KAF-04-011-M	Malick	Diaw	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-011-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-012	KAF-04-012-M	Mor Sokhna	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-012-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-013	KAF-04-013-M	Moth	Ka	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-013-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Remplace Ibra Sèye Diaw Ndao
	KAF-04-014	KAF-04-014-M	Mor	Ka	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-014-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-015	KAF-04-015-M	Oumar	Signane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-015-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-016	KAF-04-016-M	Moussa Balla	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-016-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-017	KAF-04-017-M	Oumar	Thiall	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-017-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-018	KAF-04-018-M	Aladji Yaré	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-018-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-019	KAF-04-019-M	Mathe	Wilane (1966)	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-019-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-04-020	KAF-04-020-M	Malick	Wilane (1971)	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-04-020-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Touba Keur Cheikh	KAF-08-001	KAF-08-001-M	Antou	Ba	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-08-001-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-08-002	KAF-08-002-M	Moustapha	Ndiogou	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-08-002-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-08-003	KAF-08-003-M	Dame	Seck	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-08-003-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-08-004	KAF-08-004-M	El hadji	Cissé	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-08-004-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-08-005	KAF-08-005-M	Phapha	Cissé	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-08-005-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-08-006	KAF-08-006-M	Katim	Cissé	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-08-006-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-08-007	KAF-08-007-M	Younoussa	Cissé (Chef de Village)	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-08-007-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-08-008	KAF-08-008-M	Ibra	Cissé	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-08-008-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-08-009	KAF-08-009-M	Younoussa	Cissé	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-08-009-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-08-010	KAF-08-010-M	Moth	Cissé	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-08-010-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Medina Ndlognick	KAF-05-001	KAF-05-001-M	Mamour	Diop	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-001-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-002	KAF-05-002-M	El Hadji	Diop	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-002-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-003	KAF-05-003-M	Abdoulaye	Touré	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								Pas de deuxième répondant
	KAF-05-004	KAF-05-004-M	Abdou	Diop	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-004-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-005	KAF-05-005-M	Aliou	Wilane (2)	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-005-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	KAF-05-006	KAF-05-006-M	Amath	Niang	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								Pas de deuxième répondant
	KAF-05-007	KAF-05-007-M	Malick	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-007-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-008	KAF-05-008-M	Babacar	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							Pas de deuxième répondant
	KAF-05-009	KAF-05-009-M	Soulèye	Touré	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-009-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-010	KAF-05-010-M	Ibrahima	Niang	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-010-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	Remplace Babacar Touré
	KAF-05-011	KAF-05-011-M	Kéba	Touré	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-011-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-012	KAF-05-012-M	Aliou	Wilane (1)	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-012-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-013	KAF-05-013-M	Cheikh	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-013-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-014	KAF-05-014-M	Saloum	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-014-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-015	KAF-05-015-M	Mor Talla	Thiam	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-015-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-016	KAF-05-016-M	Ibrahima	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-016-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-017	KAF-05-017-M	Borom Fass	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-017-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-018	KAF-05-018-M	Babaou	Diané	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-018-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-05-019	KAF-05-019-M	Talla	Thiam	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-019-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ajouté
	KAF-05-020	KAF-05-020-M	Kéba	Niang	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-05-020-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ajouté
Ngouye	KAF-06-001	KAF-06-001-M	Babacar Diarra	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-001-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-002	KAF-06-002-M	Babacar	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-002-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-003	KAF-06-003-M	Moussa	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-003-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-004	KAF-06-004-M	Andalla	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-004-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-005	KAF-06-005-M	Amath	Dia	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-005-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-006	KAF-06-006-M	Omar	Fall	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							Pas de deuxième répondant
	KAF-06-007	KAF-06-007-M	Ibrahima	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-007-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-008	KAF-06-008-M	Serigne Ibou Ndao		M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-008-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-009	KAF-06-009-M	Ibrahima	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-009-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-010	KAF-06-010-M	Talla	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-010-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-011	KAF-06-011-M	El Hadji Awa	Thiall	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-011-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-012	KAF-06-012-M	Babacar Coumba	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-012-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-013	KAF-06-013-M	Baba Arame Ndao		M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-013-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-014	KAF-06-014-M	Aly	Diagne	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-014-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-015	KAF-06-015-M	Abdou Ndama	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-015-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-016	KAF-06-016-M	Omar	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-016-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-017	KAF-06-017-M	Aliou	Thiall	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-017-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-018	KAF-06-018-M	Modou	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-018-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-019	KAF-06-019-M	Babacar	Wilane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-019-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-06-020	KAF-06-020-M	Babacar	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-06-020-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ndamboul Mboul	KAF-07-001	KAF-07-001-M	Gorgui	Diao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-07-001-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-002	KAF-07-002-M	Bidji	Diao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-07-002-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-003	KAF-07-003-M	Guiya	Ka	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-07-003-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	Remplace Moustapha Ba
	KAF-07-004	KAF-07-004-M	Nourou	Sow	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-07-004-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-005	KAF-07-005-M	Daouda	Sow	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-07-005-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-006	KAF-07-006-M	Amadou	BA	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-07-006-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-007	KAF-07-007-M	Ibrahima	Diallo	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-07-007-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-008	KAF-07-008-M	Bidji	BA	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-07-008-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Djida	KAF-07-009	KAF-07-009-M	Aliou	Diallo	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-07-009-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-010	KAF-07-010-M	Adama	BA	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-07-010-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-011	KAF-07-011-M	Arona	Déme	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-07-011-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-012	KAF-07-012-M	Assane	Déme	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-07-012-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-013	KAF-07-013-M	Ali	Déme	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-07-013-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-014	KAF-07-014-M	Aliou Ngaye	Déme	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-07-014-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-015	KAF-07-015-M	Doulo	BA	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-07-015-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-016	KAF-07-016-M	Ibrahima	Sow	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-07-016-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-017	KAF-07-017-M	Ibrahima	Sow (Cheikh)	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-07-017-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-018	KAF-07-018-M	El Hadji Ndiondo	BA	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-07-018-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-019	KAF-07-019-M	Demba	Diallo	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-07-019-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-07-020	KAF-07-020-M	Ndongo	Sow	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-07-020-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Daga-Birame	KAF-09-001	KAF-09-001-M	Modou	KA	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-09-001-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		KAF-09-002	KAF-09-002-M	Kéba	KA	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-09-002-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		KAF-09-003	KAF-09-003-M	Pape	Sarr	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-09-003-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		KAF-09-004	KAF-09-004-M	Moth	Sarr	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-09-004-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		KAF-09-005	KAF-09-005-M	Antou	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-09-005-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		KAF-09-006	KAF-09-006-M	Abdoulaye Diop		M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-09-006-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		KAF-09-007	KAF-09-007-M	Alassane	Ndiaye	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-09-007-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		KAF-09-008	KAF-09-008-M	Bounama	Diarra	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-09-008-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
KAF-09-009		KAF-09-009-M	Samba	Thiaw	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-09-009-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
KAF-09-010		KAF-09-010-M	Babacar	Ndao	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-09-010-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Daga-Birame	KAF-10-001	KAF-10-001-F	Ramatou	Diouf	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-001-M	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	Domestication + Paquet technologique	
	KAF-10-002	KAF-10-002-M	Ousmane	Thiall	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-002-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-003	KAF-10-003-F	Amie	Ndiaye	F	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-003-M	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	Domestication	
	KAF-10-004	KAF-10-004-F	Ndèye	Diané	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-004-M	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	Domestication	
	KAF-10-005	KAF-10-005-M	Mor Talla	Cissé	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-005-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-006	KAF-10-006-M	Babacar	Cissé	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-006-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-007	KAF-10-007-M	Adama	Cissé	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-007-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-008	KAF-10-008-F	Codou	Diop	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-008-M	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-009	KAF-10-009-F	Satou	Ndimbelane	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-009-M	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-010	KAF-10-010-M	Malick	Willane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-010-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-011	KAF-10-011-M	Seydou	Ségnane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-011-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-012	KAF-10-012-M	Diogou	Willane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-012-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-013	KAF-10-013-M	Moussa	Diop	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-013-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-014	KAF-10-014-M	Mbara	Signane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-014-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-015	KAF-10-015-M	Omar	Willane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-015-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-016	KAF-10-016-M	Mame Médoune	Willane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-016-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-017	KAF-10-017-F	Fama	Lo	F	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-017-M	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-018	KAF-10-018-F	Arame	Ndao	F	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-018-M	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-019	KAF-10-019-M	Ibou	Thiall	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-019-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-020	KAF-10-020-M	Serigne	Ségnane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-020-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	KAF-10-021	KAF-10-021-M	Pathé	Ségnane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-021-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-022	KAF-10-022-M	Ahmeth	Segnane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-022-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-023	KAF-10-023-F	Amine	Ségnane	F	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-023-M	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	KAF-10-024	KAF-10-024-M	Aladji	Cissé	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-024-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-025	KAF-10-025-M	Ablaye	Diop	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-025-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-026	KAF-10-026-M	Magor	Cissé	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-026-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-027	KAF-10-027-M	Ablaye (Ablaye Bombé)		M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-027-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-028	KAF-10-028-M	Andalla	Tchalla	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-028-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-029	KAF-10-029-M	Mote	Ségnane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-029-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-030	KAF-10-030-M	Amade	Sall	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-030-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-031	KAF-10-031-M	Amine	Cissé	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-031-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-032	KAF-10-032-F	Arame	Touré	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-032-M	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	KAF-10-033	KAF-10-033-M	Sahloum	Villiane	M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-033-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-034	KAF-10-034-M	Assane	Diouf	M															N'existe pas dans le village
	KAF-10-035	KAF-10-035-M	Ibrahima	Ségnane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-035-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-036	KAF-10-036-M	Mohamed	Diop	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-036-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-037	KAF-10-037-M	Mam Dama	Cissé	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-037-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-038	KAF-10-038-F	Fatou	Villane	F	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-038-M	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	KAF-10-039	KAF-10-039-F	Mantoute	Villane	F	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-039-M	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	Domestication
	KAF-10-040	KAF-10-040-M	Talla	Cissé	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-040-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-041	KAF-10-041-F	Ndaye Kadi	Ségnane	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-041-M	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	Domestication
	KAF-10-042	KAF-10-042-F	Aminaté	Ndao	F	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-042-M	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	KAF-10-043	KAF-10-043-F	Kadi	Villane	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-043-M	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	KAF-10-044	KAF-10-044-F	Arame	Ndao	F	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-044-M	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	KAF-10-045	KAF-10-045-F	Awa	Niang	F	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-045-M	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	KAF-10-046	KAF-10-046-F	Mahi	Diouf	F	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-046-M	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	KAF-10-047	KAF-10-047-F	Rokiath	Mbeye	F	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-047-M	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	KAF-10-048	KAF-10-048-M	Abdoulaye	Ségnane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-048-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-049	KAF-10-049-M	Morta	Villane	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-049-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-050	KAF-10-050-M	Alassane	Diouf	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-050-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-051	KAF-10-051-M	Osséni	Diouf	M	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	KAF-10-051-F	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	KAF-10-052	KAF-10-052-F	Yamba	Dia	F	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	KAF-10-052-M	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	Domestication

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